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of Poland, the resistance of Christendom, and the year 1945, which settled the destiny of that country as an integral part of Western civilization.

For more immediate reasons, however, the year's anniversary is particularly timely and important.

First of all, it occurs just the day after this House has approved a concurrent resolution dealing with the fundamental freedoms and human rights of the people of the captive nations.

This legislation, for which I was proud to vote, expressed the sense of Congress that respect must be accorded to these precious freedoms and rights. It reaffirms the belief of Congress in the inalienable right of the people of the captive nations to live under governments of their own choosing. And it expressed Congress' hope that the President will pursue energetically at the forthcoming summit conference the restoration of the fundamental freedoms and basic human rights of the people of the captive nations.

You will be interested to know that this measure was passed by the House of Representatives without a single dissenting vote. It reflects, I believe, the deep understanding of the Congress of the tragic situation in which Poland and her sister nations have been placed, and a continuing firm resolution to speed the day when freedom will return.

This resolve is especially meaningful, I believe, in the case of Poland. As we all know so well, the people of Poland have never accepted the dictatorial and foreign rule of communism. The Polish people's unyielding devotion to national freedom and personal liberty has been displayed over and over again for all the world to see and admire. Seldom, however, has Poland's resistance to Godless communism been so dramatically demonstrated as it was last week in the new city of Nowa Huta.

The story began with the decision of Poland's frantic Communist rulers to build at Nowa Huta a new city to be a symbol of the new Marxist Poland. Dedicated to the production of steel, the new city was by official Communist fiat—to be deprived of even a single church.

But, even while Nowa Huta was being built, the Polish workers wore around their necks a little string, carrying the cross of Czestochowa. When the city was completed, its people selected a site for a church, in defiance of their Communist rulers and marked the site with a cross. Last week, the Communists removed that cross. But, in doing so, they brought upon their heads the wrath of the people of Nowa Huta, who rose up in rebellion in the mightiest demonstration since Poznan to protest the removal of their cross.

So once again the Communist bosses of Poland learned an unforgettable lesson—that nothing has changed the devotion of the great majority of the Polish people to the religion of their ancestors. At the site of Nowa Huta's cross last Wednesday the people of Po-

land showed that their devotion to their religion far exceeds the impact of Communist dogmas, even after 15 years of steady indoctrination.

Nowa Huta has reminded the world that there is much unfinished business in Poland—business that will not be finished until freedom has been restored and communism abolished from the homeland of a great and courageous people.

The Festival of Jeanne D'Arc

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 8 the people of France and their friends throughout the world celebrate one of the great national French festivals—the commemoration of Jeanne d'Arc.

This young girl—a strange combination of warrior, maiden and saint—is one of the most intriguing figures in history. Her tragic, romantic and heroic life has long been a favorite subject of literature, either as a symbol of an innocent martyrdom, a victim of narrow, self-seeking despotism and treason, or in some cases, simply as a model to inspire and delight the young.

But for the French, Jeanne the maid is something more than just a figure of literature. She is the essence of French patriotism, the God-appointed instrument for preserving the unity and integrity of France. That is why they celebrate her memory today with such awe and honor.

The Maid Jeanne appeared on the stage of history at a very critical time for France. Early in the 15th century the English were in control of northern France, including Paris, and were threatening to dominate their entire country. The English monarch also claimed the French crown. In a word, France was in mortal danger of losing its independence.

The French claimant to the crown was Charles, the Dauphin. In 1428 he was hard pressed because the English were threatening the key city of Orleans. If this city fell, an important barrier to an English advance toward the south would be gone. At this juncture the young, uneducated girl Jeanne—just about 17 years old—was brought to Charles maintaining that she had been commissioned by God to see Charles crowned and to save France. In her father's village, Domremy, Jeanne had for a long time heard voices and seen visions of the Archangel Michael, St. Catherine and St. Margaret. From them she had received her mission.

Charles was so impressed that he placed her arrayed in white armor at the head of a force and she bravely led the march which defeated the English

at Orleans. This victory was followed by others and soon the beginning of the end appeared for the English invaders. To the French she became a saint sent to deliver them from their foes.

Unfortunately, she was captured by the enemy and most of us know from the many literary versions of it how she was forced to undergo a long trial as a witch and eventually was burned at the stake. But in the flames that consumed her, she became immortal, forever enshrined in the hearts of her countrymen and for all men an everlasting symbol of courage, innocence, patriotism, and the ascendancy of nobleness of character over the forces of selfishness, revenge and pride.

We join with our French friends in paying homage to this heroine of all mankind.

House Concurrent Resolution 632

SPEECH OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1960

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of this resolution, designed to influence the restoration of the fundamental freedoms and God-given rights of the subject peoples now existing in Communist captive nations, I most earnestly hope this House will promptly and unanimously approve it.

As we all know, in numerous and repetitive documents and agreements, the great powers of the world, including Soviet Russia, have pledged and promised the persecuted peoples of these nations, the return of their national freedom and personal liberty. The United States has consistently attempted to have these promises carried out but Russia still denies these countries the right of free elections and independent sovereignty.

To my mind the adoption of this resolution will add substantial strength to the position of the President when he meets with the Soviet leaders at the approaching summit conference. The Communist rulers, by our action, will be emphatically reminded that it is the sense of this Congress that no firm and lasting agreements for peace can be made while the world remains practically half free and half slave. By our action the rest of the free world can be concretely convinced this Nation will not abandon her traditional principles of free government for all peoples and the captive nations themselves will be further inspired to remain adamant in their determination to reject any Communist entreaties for cooperative existence under the Soviet system.

The fact and the truth is that the Russian Khrushchev is solely responsible for the inhuman slavery being imposed upon the brave people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria,

May 5

Rumania, Rumania, and all the other captive countries. It is also unfortunate that we have suffered many disastrous propaganda defeats at the hands of the Russians.

Not the least of the purposes of this resolution is an attempt to meet the Russians in their own most effective field. Unlike their multitudinous and skillful distortions for propaganda purposes, we are telling the truth. If the Kremlin leaders want to prove their sincerity in seeking peace in the world then let them simply declare freedom for the captive nations. That is the first and fundamental step that must be taken before there can be any reasonable hope for the achievement of a peaceful world.

Let us then promptly approve this resolution to encourage the Soviet rulers to take this first, just action and then proceed, at the summit, to the adoption of agreements for all of us to live, in good will and good faith, in a world at peace.

A Salute to Radio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE S. McGOVERN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1960

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the American people enjoy the finest radio services of any nation in the world. We are indebted to the radio industry for high performance standards.

Since the month of May has been designated National Radio Month, I should like to salute the radio stations in South Dakota and across the country which play such an integral part in our daily community life.

It is true that new forms of communication have taken some of the spotlight away from radio, but radio will continue to be an essential part of the educational, commercial, and entertainment life of the American people.

I include the following interesting facts about radio in the United States:

RADIO FACT SHEET

National Radio Month this year will be symbolized by the theme, "Radio: The Heartbeat of Main Street." Radio's vital role in the lifeblood of the country will be brought to the attention of the public through a nationwide program reaching into every community.

The unstinting and generous assistance that radio contributes to every civic situation will be dramatized by local cooperative projects between radio stations and community organizations.

Radio is always in the forefront—as a lifeline during emergencies with advance warnings, first aid information, pleas for help—as a crusader for civic betterment—as an education and information medium for citizen and student—as a source of facts on our democratic processes and institutions.

Today there are more than 155 million radios in use in the United States. Ninety-

seven out of every hundred homes in the Nation have radios.

Americans are seldom more than an arm's length from a radio set; no matter where they are—at home, in a car, at the beach. About 39 million cars are equipped with radios. Portable radios are made to fit the pocket and purse.

Today there are more than 4,000 radio stations on the air in the United States, an increase of 228 since last year. Their programs of information and entertainment reach the remotest areas of the country and the humblest of homes.

One survey of 5,000 women representing a cross-section of U.S. households showed that they listened to radio 4 hours and 36 minutes a day.

FM (frequency modulation) is particularly effective for reaching a select audience. Most family income of FM listeners ranges upward of \$7,500, many over \$15,000, a research study reveals.

Radio listening knows no bounds of age, sex, geographical location, or season. More than half of the country's professional men tune in 8 or more days each week. More than 9 out of every 10 single workingwomen tune in to radio each week. Among men and women between the ages of 50 and 55, about 9 out of 10 listen every week, nearly half of them time in every day.

A Protest Against Airlifting First-Class Mail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1960

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, at the close of my remarks, I am including the text of a resolution which will be submitted by the Glendale Post Office Clerks to the California Federation of Post Office Clerks convention later this month. The resolution points out that the Post Office Department has incurred additional expense through use of the airlift for 4-cent letter mail and if expanded further, will have a detrimental effect on the use of airmail service at its current rate, 7 cents for letters. In addition, the space-available concept for the airlift of first-class mail has disrupted the reliability of service, since first-class mail can sit for 12 hours at an airfield terminal, awaiting space to be available on an outgoing flight.

The resolution follows:

PACIFY ON POST OFFICE POLICY OF USING AIRLIFTS BY LOCAL 841, GLENDALE, CALIF.

Whereas the Department in its efforts to speed up the mail has incurred additional expense in the movement of the mail by the unwarranted use of the airlift system;

Whereas the public who desire such service are quite willing to pay the airmail rate for such service;

Whereas the use of airlift by other classes of mail tends to lessen the distinction and retard the proper incentive for selling airmail service at its proper rate;

Whereas the system of "available space" mail targets has disrupted the reliability of service; be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Post Office Clerks in convention assembled at San Jose, Calif., on May 28, 29, and 30, 1960, go on record favoring a limitation in the use of airlift to emergencies such as disruptions in service caused by acts of God, etc.

The Pugwash Conference of International Scientists on Biological and Chemical Warfare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 2, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, along with atomic warfare we have been hearing recently about biological and chemical warfare. At the Pugwash Conference of International Scientists on Biological and Chemical Warfare last year a very significant statement on these subjects was prepared by scientists from all over the world.

The purpose of the conference was to assess the potentialities of chemical and biological agents as weapons, and to explore possible means for preventing their production or use in war.

It is plain that the progress made in the production of biological and chemical weapons has been far greater than most people realize or care to consider.

The scientists conclude that the delivery of these chemical and biological agents of warfare cannot be prevented because it would require a ban on all forms of transport, civil as well as military.

Peace will be a lot closer when more people, especially leaders, recognize that we cannot attain foolproof inspection nor total disarmament. We can take many measures to put atomic, biological and chemical agents of warfare out of the reach of madmen who would seek to use them. At the same time we must recognize that our best attempts will probably fail. This means that we must create a world situation where such accidental or miscalculated use will not trigger the all-out war.

The Pugwash conferees recognize that trust between nations cannot be established by proclamation, but only by experience, particularly by experience in cooperative work toward common aims. Their report is worth the attention of every Member of this Congress. Its authority can best be proved by a glance at the list of participants which I am including following these remarks and prior to the statement of the conference:

PARTICIPANTS IN PUGWASH CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTISTS ON BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE, PUGWASH, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA, AUGUST 24-30, 1959

Sponsor: Mr. Cyrus Eaton, chairman of the Board, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America.